The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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The Pride of Battery B.

Sonth mountain towered upon our right,
Far off the river lay,
And over on the wooded height
We hold their lines at bay.

At last the muttering guns were still,
The day died slowly and wan.
At last the gunners, pipes did fill,
The sergeant's yarns began.

When, as the wind a moment blew
Aside the fragrant flood,
Our brierwoods raised, within our view
A little maiden stood.

A tiny tot of six or seven,
From fireside fresh she seemed
(Of such a little one in heaven
One soldier often dreamed).

And, as we stared, her little hand
Went to her curly head
In grave salute. "And who are you?"
At length the sergeant said.

"And where's your home?" he growled again.
She lisped out: "Who is me?
Why don't you know? I'm little Jane,
The pride of Battery B.

"My home? Why, that was burned away,
And pa and ma are dead,
And so I ride the guns all day
Along with Sergeant Ned.

"And I've a drum that's not a toy,
A cap with feathers, too,
And I march beside the drummer boy
On Sundays at review;

"But now our 'bacca's all give out,
The men can't have their smoke,
And so they're cross—why, even Ned
Won't play with me and joke,

"And the big colonel said, to-day—
I hate to hear him swear—
He'd give a leg for a good pipe
Like the Yank had over there,

"And so I thought when beat the drum,
And the big guns were still,
I'd creep beneath the tent and come
Out here across the hill,

"And beg, good Mister Yankee men,
You give me some Lone Jack,
Please do—when we get some again
I'll surely bring it back.

"Indeed I will, for Ned—says he—
If I do what I say,
I'll be a general yet, maybe,
And ride a prancing bay."

We brimmed her tiny apron o'er,
You should have heard her laugh
As each man from his scanty store
Shook out a generous half.

To kiss the little mouth stooped down
A score of grimy men,
Until the sergeant's husky voice
Said "Tention, squad!"—and then

We gave her escort, till good-night
The pretty waif we bid,
And watched her toddle out of sight—
Or else 'twas tears that hid

Her tiny form—nor turned about
A man, nor spoke a word
Till after awhile a far, hoarse shout
Upon the wind we heard!

We sent it back, then cast sad eyes
Upon the scene around.
A baby's hand had touched the ties
That brothers once had bound.

That's all—save when the dawn awoke
Again the work of hell,
And through the sullen clouds of smoke
The screaming missiles fell.

Our general often rubbed his glass,
And marveled much to see
Not a single she'l that whole day fell
In the camp of Battery B.

CHASED BY A PIRATE.

ACTUAL EXPERIENCE OF A BOSTON MERCHANT YEARS AGO.

All who have crossed the equator in a sailing vessel cannot fail to recall with pleasure the first symptoms of the coming northeast trade winds. In the belt of variable winds and catspaws known as the "doldrums," or "horse latitudes," where a ship often lies becalmed for days, the ocean swell causing the sails to flap against the masts, the patience of the anxious captain is often sorely tried, the mates lose their temper and Jack himself becomes demoralized by reason of much bracing round of yards, much hauling up of courses and much rigging in and rigging out of booms. It is then that all hands rejoice at the first symptoms of the coming trade wind; the catspaws, before uncertain and variable, now seem to be coming in earnest, and the sails begin to fill and cease flapping against the masts.

It is about eight o'clock in the morning; the hands have scarcely finished breakfast when the captain, taking a good look over the port quarter and into the binnacle, exclaims:

"Here it comes at last! As soon as the men have finished breakfast turn to and board fore and main tacks, get out the port booms and prepare to give her all the muslin."

The hands, tired of what they call humbugging, turn to with alacrity, and make sail. The gallant little bark begins to move ahead at the rate of a couple of knots, but before the studding sails are bent on she heads about south-southwest. The captain says:

"Hold on the booms, Mr. Smith; the wind is far to the east and she won't lay her course."

But the wind seems to be a settled fact, and the ripples under the bow indicate three or four knots. Every sail is critically trimmed for "a good full and nothing off," and the forenoon watch allowed to turn in. The spunyard muck is rigged, the sailmaker gets to work on a new sail, the carpenter rigs his grindstone and puts his tools in order, the captain gets a sight for a time and goes down to work out his position, and once more look at Maury's chart and try to make up his mind as to a "good full" or close at it, when he hears the cry of:

"Sail ho!"

The mate responds:

"Where-a-way?"

Jack, who is making up the gaskets on the maintopgallant yard, says:

"A point before the leebeam; a schooner, hull down, standing the same way."

She is not visible from the deck.

By this time we are going along nearly six knots, the sails are at full and every man aboard feels exhilarated at getting the so-called northeast trade, even though it hangs dead at east. The captain and a passenger equally interested in making a good passage, as he is the charterer of the bark, are walking the quarter deck and discussing the open question as to the best longitude to cross the line.

The captain thinks twenty-six or twenty eight degrees the right place at this time of the year, say July, while the more experienced passenger, an old China captain, advocates a good hull and let her hit the line where she may—let her slide, though she may cross to leeward of St. Paul's rocks.

Jack, on his way down the rigging, keeps the stranger in his eye, and, when he gets to the futlock staff below the top, he reports:

"Can just see the head of his mainsail, a clipper schooner, sir, and gaining fast to windward on the same bearing."

The walkers on that quarter deck, one owning the vessel and the other the cargo, look up at the weather leaches and see that all the sails draw well. Nothing is said, but it is clear that they do not like fast sailing schooners in that particular latitude.

By eleven A. M. we are going seven knots. The stranger, keeping his bearing exactly, gains straight to windward. He is now hull up and clearly a rakish Baltimore clipper with a white "boot top." Nearly fifty years ago such a craft was not rare in that region, bound to the coast of Africa, and many of them were reputed to be pirates when they could not make money out of honest traders.

At noon the stranger is about five miles under the lee beam, and, although heading nearly with us, is evidently making a straight course to speak to us. The captain does not appear to take in the gravity of the situation. The passenger goes up the mizzen crosstrees with a glass and takes a look at the craft. He comes down and solicits a private interview with the captain, going below. He says:

"Captain D., that's a slaver. I can see his long boat and his pivot gun covered by a tarpaulin. He may be a pirate. He is dogging us. I recommend preparing for him. Get your two weather guns upon the poop, stick out to leeward two logs of wood and black them over; load all the arms; hoist your colors, and if he does not respond by showing the stars and stripes make up your mind to fight. When all is ready and some sham men stuck up under the bulwarks, run up your weather studding-sails and ease her off a point. If he keeps his luff, all right; if not, he is a rascal. No time ought to be lost. Call all hands and go at it."

All hands are called, one of the guns is hoisted on the half poop, three made to show to leeward, fore and main topmast and topgallant studding sails are beat on, booms run out, upper yards slightly braced in; the passenger takes the wheel and hoists the colors. All the others, including cook and steward, man the studdingsail halyards, and they are run up man-of-war fashion.

The course is changed barely a point, and the little bark gathers fresh headway, going good eight knots. The stranger shows Spanish colors, and keeps his course. As we draw ahead he gradually falls into our wake, now perhaps two miles off.

An immense weight is lifted from the hearts of the crew. We are safe. She is a slaver, but she is not a pirate, strictly speaking. The captain orders the men to get dinner, but the order is scarcely out of his mouth when it is discovered that the schooner has also made more sail and is running directly for us.

"Hold on dinner, Mr. Smith; get another gun up here; wet the sails. Be handy, boys; he's not honest, and we have got to sell our lives."

Whips are rigged, sails are wetted down, and we coax in the yard another point, the schooner gaining slightly.

"Now, captain," says the passenger, "what are you going to do?"

"Fight when he gets nearer."

"I'll tell you what to do. Open hatches and pitch over bales of domestics; lighten her as fast as possible, and then perhaps we can beat her going before the wind."

It is done. Sawing off the rails abreast of the fore and after hatch, the men, stripped to the waist, worked gallantly, and over went the bales; the captain, mate, passenger and steward standing by and watching the schooner. Still she gains very slowly, and at about two P. M. is only a mile off, getting his square sail ready to set.

In the meantime he clears away his long Tom, and, luffing up, fires a shot under our lee quarter, falling far short. The process of luffing and bearing off again has lost him quite a pace, and we keep off still more, getting out our lowest studding sail and discharging cargo with a will.

Still she gains on us, and by five P. M. is within shot; but, feeling sure of us now, he cannot afford to change his course and fire at us.

"Now, captain," says the anxious passenger, "let us give him our two guns; by good luck we may cripple some of his spars. You sight one, and I will the other; aim directly for his foretopsail."

We give him two guns, and imagine some result, as he yaws a bit, perhaps to clear the domestics, going over at the rate of twenty bales a minute. Again we fire, and down comes the foretopsail to the cap, but in a very few minutes the damage is made good, and he gains slightly.

Now, at six o'clock, he is only half a mile astern, his mainboom well guyed off, and the death's head and marrow-bone flag plainly seen.

"Now, captain," says the anxious passenger, "try him again. Rake him, and if anything happens, hard up our helm and jibe him. It can do us no harm, and we'll put him in irons if he follows us."

We fire, and down comes his foretopmast—port our helm—he follows—jibes his mainsail—we right our helm and go on gaining rapidly, while he fires his long Tom and hits not.

"Keep her steady south southwest for a time. He cannot catch us."

In fact he hove to and amused himself picking up some of our goods. By sunset he was out of sight, and at midnight we hauled our wind and went on, rejoicing in a fortunate escape. Our crew needed no rocking to put them to sleep, and, after fixing our course, all hands, save the captain, the mate and the passenger, were fast alseep.

Never did a crew behave better, and on the return of the bark the underwriters gave the captain a handsome token of approval, and paid willingly for the heavy jetsam of cargo.

A Champion Shopper.

She swept into our largest dry goods store, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, with that easy grace that belongs as a birthright to Baltimore's fair daughters, stopping at the glove counter. The polite clerk rushed forward to wait on her with a note of interrogation in each eye. She asked for gloves. "Yes'm. What size'm?" A gorgeous pullback passed her, and she turned to look at it and then ejaculated: "Kid gloves." "Yes'm, what size'm?" "Why, Miss Sue, dow do you do? Haven't seen you for an age," etc. "Good-bye," and she turns to the patient clerk and transfixes him with a stony stare and again demands, in an injured tone: "Kid gloves." "Yes'm, what ize'm?" asked the now somewhat excited clerk. "Oh, why five and three-quarters."

The box, containing six dozen of every conceivable shade, is placed before her. Carefully she looks at each one of the seventy-two pairs, draws some seventeen pairs out of their various packages, bursts the bands that held them in dozens and then remarks: "Why, I wanted black gloves." The box containing the black kids is produced, a similar process of disarranging the stock is gone through, and a pair is finally selected. "How much are they?" chirps the fair one. "One dollar and seventy-five cents," replies he of the yardstick. "Oh, my gracious! Tell sells them for fifty cents." Yardstick explains that the goods would cost three times that sum, etc.; goods must be damaged to sell at that price. Lady admits that they are somewbgt damaged, but just as good, gets mad and flounces out of the store.

There is hardly a Southern city that is not gaining population.

SILKWORMS AT LABOR.

How the Industrious Animal Works—Three Hundred and Fifty Eggs in Twenty-eight Hours.

Sericulture in all its branches, and the process of spinning silk from the cocoon, is thoroughly illustrated in the Brazilian section of Machinery hall on the Centennial grounds. Although Brazil makes no specialty of the manufacture of silk, the exhibit is the only practical illustration of the kind in the Exhibition. Silkworms, from birth to extreme old age, are there greedily devouring mulberry leaves from trees growing on the grounds. They seek this food as soon as they are born, although they are then only about one-seventh of an inch long. Their appearance at this stage is that of meat "skippers" blackened. For the first three days of their life they are fed with the tenderest leaves, the quantity being increased with their growth. When twenty-two days old their length is about one and a half inches and their appearance that of a caterpillar made of white lead. Instead of a mulberry tree the worms are kept in an upright wooden structure, with openings very closely resembling holes in miniature pigeon boxes. Each of these openings is intended to receive a cocoon.

On the twenty-fifth day the worm, or larva, is about two inches long and of a yellowish-white color. At the end of the twenty-sixth its gormandizing of mulberry leaves is over forever, and it begins to build a coffin around itself. The substance forming the fiber is supplied from a gland of the insect, just as material for a spider's web is furnished. At first the worm fastens the fibers from top to bottom and from side to side of its little pigeon hole at perceptible distances, but gradually the web grows denser until the worm occupies a cavity only a little larger than itself in the middle of the mass. It then begins to weave around itself the cocoon proper, which resembles a groundnut shell in both form and size, varying in color according to the species of worm, and being as firm as if composed of half a dozen thicknesses of newspaper pasted together. The cocoon is generally white, or of a yellowish shade. It is finished at the end of twelve days after the worm begins to weave. During the next twelve days the larva undergoes a metamorphosis, and becomes a chrysalis, remaining torpid until the end of this period, when it becomes a moth, and, with its antennæ, breaks through to sunlight in the form of a "miller" butterfly. Male and female mate, eggs are laid, and after a life of twenty-eight hours the "miller" dies. These eggs are of the size of cabbage seeds, and each female "miller" lays about 350 of them. In color they are at first yellowish, becoming in turn brown, black and white, during their hatching, which is effected by the sun or a moderate artificial heat.

The hatching requires from ten to twelve days, at the end of which time the little black worm mentioned at the beginning of this description appears and sets at once to devouring mulberry leaves. A cocoon broken open by the "miller" is worthless. The moth is not allowed to see daylight unless it is needed for reproduction of the race. The cocoons destined for silk making are submitted to a steam bath soon after they are formed. This kills the worm without harming the silk. The cocoons are then ready to be spun into hanks of raw silk. Each cocoon contains from three-fourths of a mile to a mile of fiber. The spinning operation exhibited is a Brazilian invention, very ingenious, and attracts throngs of spectators, Chinese and Frenchmen seeming to be particularly interested, a circumstance accounted for by the fact that China and France lead in the production and manufacture of silk. They do not seem to relish the fact that the silkworm in Brazil yields from six to eight times a year, while in China and Europe it yields only once or twice in the same time.

The cocoons, containing the dead chrysalises, are put into a metal lined basin, supplied with cold water, which is heated by steam to a degree sufficient to soften the gummy substance, causing the fibers of the cocoon to adhere to one another. The cocoon is then readily unraveled. The outer ends of the fibers are gathered by gently beating the floating mass with a stiff brush. Two sets, each composed of ten fibers, are passed through two small porcelain disks or buttons, used as guides. Passing upward the sets cross each other, and their ends are passed through two loops in a little reel which revolves by clockwork, and then through two niches in two heart shaped glass plates, fitted into loops at the end of spiral springs. Passing from these loops the sets again cross, run through two wire loops several inches apart, cross a third time and are wound on a reel connected by belting with the shafting of the Corliss engine. The machine being set in operation, the fibers, each of which is less readily broken than a fiber of wool, are unwound from the bobbing cocoons, brought together at the disks, intimately twisted by the little clockwork reel, and, in two threads, wound on the large reel, from which the silk is slipped off in hanks.

With one ounce of eggs 40,000 silkworms can be raised in forty-five days. Allowing a loss of fifteen per cent., there would remain 34,000 cocoons. These would weigh eighty-five pounds, which, at fifty cents a pound, would be worth $42.50. As the yield is made six or eight times a year in Brazil, a woman or child in that country may start with an ounce of eggs and make about $300 by the end of a year.

A curiosity in connection with this exhibit is the first cocoon imported to Brazil. It was taken there from Lyons, France, in 1826.

Shop Girls in Boston.

Miss Collins' report of "Boffin's Bower" has the following: From the books of foremen in different establishments in this city it appears that of every one hundred shop girls fifty live at home, and the remainder in boarding houses or in lodging houses. Twenty-five of those who live at home are assisted by a reduction of board, care in sickness, etc. Thirteen help to support others. Thus the advantages of living at home are substantially recognized and rewarded. She estimates the whole number of shop girls in Boston at 30,000, and she gives a list of seventy distinct occupations in which they are engaged. From statistics obtained from Dr. H. F. Damon, admitting physician of the city hospital, she shows that the whole number of women admitted to the hospital during the past nine years was 9,119, classified as follows: Domestics, 4,903; cooks, 134; housekeepers, 1,400; housewives, 475; seamstresses, 574; tailoresses, 109; no occupation, or unknown, 382; schoolgirls, 334; shop girls, 299; nurses, 232; children, 210, and teachers, fifty-eight. Appended to this is the twelfth annual report of the hospital, showing the number of females treated there during the year and classifying them as follows: Children, seventeen; domestics, 659; governesses, six; housekeepers, 218; housewives, 167; nurses, forty-one; seamstresses, thirty-seven; schoolgirls, forty-three; shop girls, thirty-one; tailoresses, nineteen; teachers, three; teachers of music, eleven; unknown, eleven; total, 1,263. She extends her thanks to Lowell B. Hiscook, of the Quincy market, for his valuable services in purchasing meats and vegetables for the free dinners given at the Bower, and to the ladies and gentlemen who worked so zealously for the fair, the proceeds of which enabled her to furnish free dinners, and makes a special note of the $22 contributed by the convicts in the State prison. She gives the receipts from the founders of the Bower, among whom are many prominent firms and individuals, as $1,555.60, and the receipts for free dinners and from the fair as $825, and balances the two amounts with the expenditure account.

The Timber Supply.

James Little, of Montreal, has published a pamphlet on the probable duration of the timber supply of Canada and the United States, if the destruction goes on at the present rate. Beginning with Maine, he limits her forest resources to a period from five to ten years. Her principal pineries are nearly all gone, and many of the mills erected for the white pine trade are now running on spruce of small dimensions. The Eastern and all the Middle States, except New York and Pennsylvania, are just as badly off. The Adirondacks still have a large quantity of spruce left, and the Susquehanna valley, in Pennsylvania, is still rich in pine; but it is estimated that a few years more will clear the good timber from both. Most of the Southern States abound in pitch pine and cypress, but have no white pine, which is the wood most in demand for general uses.

To the vast stretches of white pine in Michigan he allows a life of only six years, and he takes the same view of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the prairie States and Territories generally have but little forest land, and are largely dependent on Michigan and Wisconsin. Washington and Oregon have timber to spare and distribute it along the whole western coast of North and South America. In conclusion he advises a more liberal encouragement of the cultivation of new forests, if only to avert in part the serious consequences of the diminution of the rainfall, which follows these unsparing raids upon the timber lands.

Items of Interest.

Advice to coal dealers—Mend your weighs.

Losses are profitable which cause men to be saving.

Yellow fever was never so bad at Havana as it is now.

Three hundred and sixty German papers are published in the United States.

Instead of being blind, justice should be cross-eyed, that it may see both sides of a question.

A Sioux motto—White man big smart—he furnish brains; red man heap brave—he knock 'em out.

There are two classes of men generally in the wrong, those who don't know enough, and those who know too much.

He that preaches gratitude pleads the cause both of God and men, for without it we can neither be sociable nor religious.

"Wherever I go," said an elderly traveler, the other day, "I find men wearing out their old clothes and hats; but the ladies, almost without exception, have brand new and expensive dresses.

It requires a great deal of presence of mind for a Philadelphian to look happy when he answers the door bell and finds the front steps occupied by country cousins and trunks—come to see the Centennial.

In ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

The wool clip of the country in 1875 was nearly two hundred million pounds, whereas in 1860 it was only sixty-five millions. In 1875 the country bought about fifty million dollars' worth of woolen goods and eleven millions' worth of wool.

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the later said: "It's of no use; I was cut out for a loafer." "Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out understood his business.

A grumbling old bachelor, after listening to the following: "She was her muver's own 'ittle darlin' wopsy popsy deary, ducksy, so she was, an' she must keep still," asked: "Why don't women talk some decent kind of English to their children."

Two little girls were lately prattling together, and one of them said: "We keep four servants, have got six horses and a lot of carriages; now, what have you got?" With quite as much pride the other answered: "We have got a skunk under our barn."

How the Widow Caught Him.

A gentleman of an autobiographical turn relates how he was instructed in the custom of taking toll, by a sprightly widow, during a moonlight sleigh ride with a merry party. He says:

The lovely widow L. sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo robe with me.

"Oh! oh! don't, don't! she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, at the same time catching me by the arm and turning her veiled face toward me while her little eyes twinkled through the moonlight.

"Don't what?" I asked. "I'm not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied the widow.

"Toll!" I rejoined. "What's that?"

"Well, I declare!" cried the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells; "you pretend you don't know what toll is!"

"Indeed I don't, then," I said, laughing; "explain, if you please."

"You never heard, then," said the widow, most provokingly—"you never heard that when we are on a sleigh ride the gentlemen always—that is, sometimes—when they cross a bridge cull a kiss, and claim it toll? But I never pay it."

I said I never heard of it before; but when we came to the next bridge I claimed the toll, and the widow's struggles to hold the veil were not enough to tear it. At last the veil was removed, her round rosy face was turned directly toward mine, and in the [illegible] light of a frosty moon th[illegible] first time i[illegible] came to [illegible] arches [illegible] w[illegible] m[illegible] "D[illegible] arch, wi[illegible] I coul[illegible] and [illegible] shi[illegible]

The People's Advocate.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, August 19, 1876.

In given their letters of acceptance to the country Tilden and Hendricks had a difficult task to perform. They had to please hard money men in the East and in flationists in the West, rebel murderers in the South and Park Goodwins in the North, the shoulder hitters thugs and thieves of New York city, and the few democrats and liberal republicans in the country who are sillyenough to believe that reform is possible at the hands of the Sin-Stricken party of Toombs and Davis.

A crafty politician like Mr. Tilden saw at once that a simple statement of his views could never suit these various and opposite political tastes, and therefore, turned his attention to writing an argument in favor of defeating the republican party at the polls in November, the only point upon which his discordant followers agree. And to say that his letter is nothing more or less than an argument in favor of his own election is to fairly and precisely describe its character.

Democrats will of course call it an able argument, and if unfairness and misrepresentation skillfully employed are evidences of ability—it is an able document. The statement which he makes at the outset that his letter was delayed so long because he was too busy to write it sooner rather prepares one for a production weak on account of its transparent insincerity; but almost immediately the reader begins to see that the writer is a master in the art of cunning. He *insinuates* in language calculated to deceive, that the government under republican rule has been living beyond its income, and on this insinuation all of his argument about currency, reform, hard-times and resumption rests, which argument occupies more than half of his letter; but he has not candor enough to hint in the most distant manner that during Grants administration more than four hundred millions of the public debt have been paid by savings out ofthe earnings of the government; nor has he candor enough to recoguize the fact that from 1834 to 1861, there was lost to the revenue of the country in its collection $9.02 to $1,000; while from 1861 to 1875 the loss has been 26 cents to $1,000; and during Grants [illegible] been less than [illegible]tion of these [illegible]existence [illegible]for [illegible]arks [illegible]nd if any [illegible] astride [illegible]an-

dant soul in our opinion, is easily comforted.

The egotism displayed by Mr. Tilden in quoting from his own letters, speeches and messages and by intimating that he is the one reformer, is perhaps pardonable but not very complimentary to his party. It excites the suspicion that none of his party associates have said or done anything that would he dare to use in convincing the world that he ought to be president. But after all there is a purpose discernable in thsse allusions to his past career, notwithstanding the carefully chosen sentences in whicfi they are made. He was the associate of Tweed, in Tweed's worst days; he is said to have been a railroad jobber; his name has been uncomfortably connected with base election frauds in New York and to bring forward the best of his antecedents is probably the best way to break the force of the damaging things that stand against him.

Of the two letters we like that of Mr. Hendricks rather the better. He makes less effort to hide his identity or to appear very much other than the Tom Hendricks of copper-head Knigshs of the Golden Circle memory. We recognize our man in this document and know just what to expect and exactly how to fight him. True he talks of civil service reform, but what he says on this subject is to be understood as a joke coming as it does from a man who was born into political life of the doctrine that to the "victor belongs the spoils" and who has never varied a hairs-breadth from it since. But for fear that some idiot would take it in earnest he says in his letter "that everybody in office, who has given money to corrupt elections ought to be turned out." The doctrine of the rebel democracy is that every republicon office holder who has contributed anything for legitimate political purposes has given it to corrupt the elections, and as all republican office holders, just as all democratic office holders have done, have in some way contributed to the success of the party, therefore, all republican office holders ought to be turned out.

The solicitude that he displays about specie resumption he knows will be taken at its true value in the light of his earnest and successful efforts in securing the vote in the House to repeal the resumption act, the only positive step the government has taken in that direction.

His promises of protection to all classes in the South, he is also determined shall not mislead any one, for before he gets through with his assurances on this point he tells us how it is to be done, by saying "that when that party gets into power which has no interest in these disturbances they will cease"—that is to say when Tilden and he are elected "Order will reign in Warsaw." Of course everybody understands this and Mr. Hendricks knows that none will understand him better than the political associates who have stood with him for a generation in robbing and outraging the negroes of Indiana, and for whose especial benefit he was put on the ticket. The vice-presidential candidate is a hopeless democrat and the evident lack of effort in his letter to conceal this fact entitles it, in our opinion, to more respect than the indirect double faced production of his seperior on the ticket.

The *Index and Appeal* after congratulating its party on the fact that no murders of Negroes were reported in the recent elections in Kentucky and Alabama, asks "why cannot our colored people repudiate the carpet-baggers and support their old and natural friends the natives of Virginia, from whom they have so long been estranged?" They cannot 1st because these *friends* who are synonomous for the Conservative party of Virginia are *now* endeavoring to so amend the Constitution as to practically disfranchise large numbers of the colored people and thereby nullify their political strength; 2nd these natives of Virginia in Petersburg, have cheated in the local election because colored men did not vote their dictations, and against the Republican nominees; 3rd, because they refuse to appoint any colored teachers in the public schools of that place; 4th, because "these natives of Virginia and natural friends" are in league with the same party that murders in Mississippi, outlaws kukluxes in Alabama, [illegible]d in North Carolina makes war on every right and privilege including the right to vote and to obtain education which the Negro has. Any more questions, Mr. Index?

The letters of *Moses* and *Aquila* on the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute have excited wide and general comment. We did not vouch for the statements made, but from our personal knowledge of both of these gentlemen we admitted their articles, AQUILA who it seems has made himself most prominent by his discussion is Mr. Calvin D. Johnson, of Hampton, Va., temporarily we believe at Chelsea, Mass. He is a graduate of the first class from this Institution. In 1872 he came to Washington to Howard University to read law, with certificates of good character, &c. He remained here awhile but did not graduate, returned, to Virginia, taught school. and has since taken some part in politics. Probably this is the one cause of his offense to the powers that be of the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute.

Both Aquila and Moses reiterate the truthfulness of their statements. We call attention to an extract from the *Monthly Chronicle* of Baltimore, edited by the Rev. C. B. Perry.

CENTENNIAL.

At the joint meeting of the representatives of the Centennial Board of Finance and the Executive Committee of the Commission, yesterday afternoon, it was decided that hereafter, on the last two Saturdays of each month, the price of admission to the Exhibition shall be twenty-five cents. It was also determined that packages of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and a hundred fifty cent tickets be issued as an additional accomodation to the general public. Both of these decisions are steps in the right direction, showing that the Centennial management is waking up to a consciousness that the show cannot run itself, and that if the Exhibition is not to be a financial failure, some effort must be made to attract people to it.—*Evening Telegraph.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hampton, Va., July 29th, ,76.

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE:—

In your issue of the 29th inst., you made illusion to the workings of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural School, taking as the gist of argument the letters of *Moses and Aquila* which have relation to Memorial Day and the Closing Exercises of said school. That you have been misinformed in relation thereto, I have not the least doubt. I believe that you are willing to accord to the school and its officers their just dues, and desire to see the school grow and prosper.

The contents of the letters first above mentioned, are maliciously false. I was present on both occasions—memorial day and the closing exercises of said school—in company with several gentlemen, colored and white, and failed to see any distinction made on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude,

Mr. Draper, in his letter has given you and your readers the facts as they are, and when I say that white and colored were on the same stand, I only carroborate his declarations.

We, of this county, are of opinion (and in this we are supported by the good people of this Commonwealth and others) that the management of the said school is good; and that Gen. S. C. Armstrong, its President *is the man* to take it upward and onward until it reaches the meridian of perfection.

But harken to further evidence; in consequence of a riotous demonstration, the Principal, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, was not willing to bring the young ladies and the young gentlemen of the school out to hear the eloquent oration of Mr. Brown, or Mr. anybody else; and in this he acted very timely and cautiously; women were knocked down, insulted, and maltreated in sundry other ways. One man had his arms and belly severly cut by razors, many had to hide in ditches and other places to avoid detection by the officers of the law.

This took place in the forenoon of the day of the Memorial. In the afternoon when the riotous proceeding had subsided and order restored, the cries of "lemonade and ice cream" were low and the crowd was dispersed the school and its officers, the soldiers from home and some from Old Point came out and paid appropriate honors to the memory of our fallen heroes. These were joined by ladies and gentlemen from Hampton and vicinity, who thought it not best to go in the morning in consequence of this disorder.

Yours Respectfully,
JAS. R. FIELDS.

Winchester, Va., Aug. 14th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—

European travelers tell us a of wonderful vault in the Cathedral at Bremen which possesses the property of preventing decomposition. In the proof of which poultry is frequently suspended in it. Mr. Fulton in his European letters, speaks of a venerable turkey, perfectly preserved, which has hung there one hundred years; of a dozen chickens hung up ninety years ago, that now have their feathers all intact.

Our city of Winchester is proverbially healthy. Many weary ones from the dusty cities, come hither to derive a new vitality from our salubrious climate. Though we have no vaulted chamber, which bids defiance to the fist, "Dust thou art and unto dust shall thou return." Yet, sir last Saturday night, we had as astonishing exhibit of claimed vitality and preservation as Bremen ever afforded, of an intangible society which was formed four years ago, to do battle in the grand cause of freedom and equal rights to all, and to rejoice at the culmination of that contest, in the defeat of Horace Greeley.

I refer to the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of 1872.

The Winchester *Times* of Aug. 9th. contained the following notice:

"The colored republicans will hold a ratification meeting on Saturday evening, Aug. 12th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall. All the republican voters are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting."

This was rather a surprising notice, as the county and city Convention is called for the 19th, and it proposed to have a ratification meeting immediately after adjournment, under the auspices of the Executive Committee. Inquiry at the *Times* office failed to develop who had inserted the notice. However, Saturday evening, upwards of one hundred of our best colored citizens assembled in the Town Hall. An orderly, peaceable company, quietly awaiting development,

At 8 o'clock Prof.(?) Randolph Martin entered, accompanied by five rather disreputable adherents. He at once marched to the front, took the chair. and announced this was a meeting of the Grant and Wilson club, and none but members of good standing would be allowed to participate in the proceedings, or ratification of the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Hutton Lovet, in a few concise remarks, invited Martin's attention to the call, the nature and object of the meeting, and the general invitation to all colored Republicans.

He suggested the Grant and Wilson club only existed "in his mind's eye" and that it would not only be more modest, but more regular for him, Martin, to wait until he was elected or invited to the chair, before undertaking to boss the meeting.

Messers Armstead, Nickens, Rev. Hall and others followed: all saying "they had been members of the Grant and Wilson club, and that it had become extinct in November 1872, when the purposes for which it was organized were accomplished. That its Secretary, Jack Peterson, had been dead two years, and none other felt necessary as there had been no meeting since '72." Martin insisted that it still lived, that he was President, that this was a meeting of the club, and that no one except his five afore mentioned disreputable strikers, were members of it and entitled to any voice in this meeting. Several motions were proposed by him which were voted down, when Martin and his strikers seening they could not have their way, determined to break up the meeting by starting a fight, one of them striking a man who was sitting down and saying nothing. Martin himself ran out into the street shouting for the police, &c., thus the meeting was broken up. The cat was now out of the bag.

Three days before the meeting this call was put in Democratic paper, which few if any colored men see. It was proposed to have only his *crowd of five* present, and to form a Hayes and Wheeler club with Martin for President, and thus secure to him a financial prominence and prestige, which he once, but never will again enjoy in the Republican Party.

Martin was President of the Grant and Wilson club, but in the four years which have passed since that organization ended, he has sadly fallen from grace; has been expelled from the Winchester Lodge of the Union League, and suspended for 999 years from the Odd Fellows' Lodge.

The action of these two organizations is said to have been occasioned by some misunderstanding between himself and the Lodges, concerning the exact meaning of *meum and trium* whilst he was one of their officers.

The colored Republicans Mr. Editor propose to have a Hayes and Wheeler club, and a rousing good one too; but we do not propose to have Mr. Martin, self-constitute himself President.

The republicans here are the only party which is enthusiastic over its nominees. There is even less confidence among the democrats than during the Greeley campaign. They were all originally for Hancock. It is amusing to notice the sombre countenance and solemn mien and voice with which they say, "I should have preferred Hancock, but this is a very strong nomination."

So it is, sir, in dollars, but not in principles or elements of success, as the returns of November will prove; when the demagogues will have *Reformed* Sammy Tilden, out a goodly portion of his six millions, and the free right loving people of America, will have elected him to share the retirements now enjoyed by his friends and fellow patriot, Wm. M. Tweed.

WINCHESTER.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The politicel outlook at this stage of the campaign is vastly more promising and hopeful for the Republican party than it was four years ago at this time.

The great body of the Republicans who left and went over to Greeley, are now warm in the support of Hayes.

The party changes of persons and newspapers are, with scarce an exception, to the republican party. Greeley, who then led the democracy, carried with him some of his life-long political friends and was otherwise far less subject to criticism than Tilden. On the other hand Grant was litterally, though unjustly attacked, while not so much as a whisper can be heard against Hayes..

Four years ago the Republicans were compelled to be on the defensive and did so successfully with unanswerable facts. Now the democrats are put upon the defensive and an uncommonly ugly job they have of it, and not a moment's time do they find to do anything else, for the charges are indefensible.

Tilden represents, and well represents, their extreme confederate element with the single exception of courage enough to have taken the "powder smoked field" to win a military title.

His negative "Aid and comfort" to the 750,000 armed democrats in the field to destroy the Union, (in the name of Jackson, God save the mark!) is only one just impeachment in the list alongside of his connection with the election frauds of 1868, which counted New York out of decided republicanism of many thousand majority into Tammany democracy—his affiliation with Tweed, the champion thief of the world, as long as there was a chance to steal a dollar, and his rail-road robberies of small stockholders, are beautiful things to meet, and no wonder the democratic papers as they turn from the contemplation of Gen. Hayes cry out "Don't let's be personal in this campaign."

It is the same old grudge of war between the "Blue" and the "Gray," and in the words of Patrick Henry, "Let it come." This fall's vote is simply a vote on the question to reconsider the decision at Appomattox.

If a "United South" can afford to make and antagonize a "United North," let them try it, and Hamburgh the elections through in November.

ICE CREAM.—M. Bossart, the Confectioner, No. 21 S. Fairfax Street, has the reputation of making the best Ice Cream in town. We would advise all to give him a call.

We received a few days ago a letter from a very intelligent and travelled gentleman in regard to the Centennial exhibition, which though not intended for publication, we deem it of general interest. The writer is over seventy years of age and speaks from personal knowledge, having recently visited the centennial and been a commissioner to the World's fair at London. He says:

"It is now universally admitted that as an exhibition of the industries of the world it is a great success. And now that I am writing of the Centennial, I hope you will make it convenient to visit it this fall and take your son with you. He is now old enough to appreciate it and be improved by it. *There is more to be gained there in enlarging the mind and in contributing to a knowledge of the World and its industries than can be acquired in a moderate lifetime from the ordinary resources of life.* And a boy who wishes to be a man, or the man who wishes to pass among his compeers as well informed, will have cause to regret his inability to visit it. The world has never before looked upon an exhibition of its enterprise so extensive and perfect as this. The three great world's expositions in England, France and Austria, though great in themselves, and sufficiently so to astonish the best informed men in Europe and America, were really small affairs in comparison to this. The like has not been seen before and will never be seen again in the lifetime of men now in the active stage of life.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

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The *Monthly Chronicle* alluding to the article by *Moses* on a "Day with Prejudice" says:

"As to the facts we are not responsible—nor, as it was from correspondence, so far as we know, is THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, but we quote the passage in order to express our deep regret at such a reception, if true, by colored people at an institution, where, if there are no other hindrances than their complexion, they of *all others* should be *most* welcome. Our own schools (*i. e.* those connected with S. Mary,s, Baltimore,) are not so important, or at least so pretentious as the institution of Hampton, but the colored people who wish to visit them from a real interest in the cause of education, shall always be sure of a hearty welcome. Indeed, when our time for examination arrived—would that our school-rooms were less limited—we felt quite justified in reserving the room altogether for the friends and parents of the pupils, and not inviting the "white people" at all, except those officially connected with the school. Nor need the Rev. —— who in the same article says "he would rather his boys would grow up ignorant of letters, than attend an institution to be taught that negroes, notwithstanding their acquirements are and must forever remain inferior to the whites"—fear to commit his *girls* to *us*. We are sorry at present we cannot offer to take his *boys* too; we hope to, one day. We believe it to be the very poorest incentive either in intellectual or moral culture to impress upon the young that they are hopelessly inferior to any one or anything. It reminds one of the old lady who on coming out of "meeting" declared " the pastor had preached *such* a comforting sermon on total depravity if one could only live up to it." Do such instructors expect their pupils to take a similar comfort and struggle *up* to such a noble inferiority? Let all men be taught that there is no *good* which, relying on the grace of GOD, they may not lawfully strive after and in GOD'S good time attain unto; only let them (whether white or colored) be reminded that they are not to expect any good until they manfully fought for and attained it.

We are far from saying all this in any spirit of censure of the Hampton Normal school for, like the writer we quote, we have ever held it, from the little we know of it, in high estimation. But according to our usual principle of speaking the truth plainly, we have flung out the above for the benefit of *any one* whom the coat may fit."

The Murfreesboro *Enquirer* tells of a shooting affray between a white man and a negro some days ago. The difficulty originated in the white man calling the black a "*negro*." This black man was very foolish. There is nothing to be ashamed of in the term *Negro*. It is the name given the African race, just as the term *Caucasian* is used to designate the white race; *Mongolian*, the yellow race; *Malayan*, the brown race, and *American*. the red or Indian race. The word *negro*, is derived from *niger*, the Latin term for black; and is employed in the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, as well as in the English. It is not a term of reproach—and no "colored man," should be ashamed of it. By taking offense at it, he only shows his ignorance.—*Raleigh News*,

When the case is sifted, we doubt not the white man alluded to pronounced "Negro" as if written with two "gs." That is the custom of the democrats of North Carolina following the leadership of Pat Donan.

STATE NOTES.

The Royal land Co., of Virginia, having perfected its arangements has commenced the work of changing the Orange and Fredericksburg road, beginning at Parteer's store, and promises to have it completed within thirty days.

The farm of Major Lee, in Orange Co., containing 250 acres has been sold to a Pennsylvanian for $10,000.

At the drill contest at Fortress Monroe, Aug. 7, the stand of colors was given to the Langston Guard, of Norfolk, and the set of badges to the Virginia Guards of Portsmouth. May they both wear these honors worthily and well. Who will follow the example of the Callioux Post.

The drill came off at 4 o'clock, in the presence of Gen. Barry and a number of United States officers, citizens, &c. There were seven companies present, and drilled in the following order:

1st. Virginia Guards, Portsmouth.
2d. City Guards, Petersburg.
3d. Langston Guards, Norfolk.
4th. Attucks Guards, Richmond.
5th. Carney Guards, Richmond.
6th. Union Guards, Manchester.
7th. Virginia Grays, Richmond.

At the close of the contest the Langston Guards of Norfolk, were awarded the first prize a silken banner, and the Virginia Guards of Portsmouth, the second prize, in the shape of medals, &c. The prize banner was made of white silk and inscribed: "Presented by Callioux Excelsior Post, G. A. R." The medals were also suitably inscribed.

Charles Mason, of King George county, who was so badly injured by a threshing machine recently, is improving. His son, J. R. Mason, of Texas, is with him.

Judge Fullerton, who took such a prominent part in the Beecher trial, will deliver an address before the Piedmont Agricultural Society next October.

The Virginia Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Alexandria to Manassas, Winchester, Harrisonburg and Staunton, and other points, has been sold to the Royal Land Company, of Virginia.

There is some dissatisfaction between the Petersburg and Richmond Militia Companies over the result of the drill contest at Fortress Monroe, on the 7th inst. They propose to try again elsewhere. Why not go to Philadelphia? Washington is proposed, but nearly every other colored man here is from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Senate Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings concede that the Government should build a monument at Yorktown, but think this not the time to do it.

The city of Richmond, Va., for four years the capital of the Confederate States, has contributed more money to the Custer monument than any city in the North, except New York. How about "that old rebel yell," eh?—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

POLITICAL NOTES.

S. J. T.: Your letter is not satisfactory. It does not fill the aching void. Write again. Answer through "Personals."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Orth was a mote in the Republican eye: Tilden is a beam in the Democratic eye. The one has been cast out while the other remains.—*Olney Ledger*.

The New York *Tribune* in reviewing Governor Tilden's letter says the party has not found a master, but a servant. That is to say, a man who will do its bidding, and we know what that has been and will be.

The New York *Tribune* knows something about the fence business, and feelingly observes: "If the man on the fence sits till he has read and digested Governor Tilden's letter he won't get down in time to vote."

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal*, having studied Hendricks' letter of acceptance, asks leave to report. "He plants himself squarely and fearlessly upon both sides of the Democratic national platform, and intimates, in spirit if not in words, that he proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes him all the summer."

Hendricks perpetrates a first-class bull in his letter of acceptance. He says: "Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency *who is first among his equals* as a reprentative of the spirit or of the achievements of reform in his official career." The Irishman, describing a horse race, said: "Be jabbers, the last horse comes in first this time; he was behind before."—*Detroit News*.

Alexander McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who has an excellent ear for political figures, says: "If Ohio and Indiana both go the Republicans or to the Democrats, the contest will be settled. I would regard Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Nevada, California and Oregon as reasonably certain to follow in November the united lead of Ohio and Indiana in October."

The Conservative Nominating Convention of the Seventh District of Virginia, will be held on Friday, September 1st, at noon.

The nomination of Gen. Benj. Harrison, as the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana inspires the Republicans of that state with strong hopes.

A. D. White, President of the Cornell University is the strongest candidate named for the nomination for Governor by the Republicans of New York.

General N. Goff, Jr., has written a brief letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia. This is all there is of it: "I yield my individual interests and my personal preferences to the wishes of my friends: I accept the nomination and am ready for the canvass."

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

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A good deal of excitement has been caused among the colored people of Petersburg by the mysterious disappearance on Wednesday of a woman named Julia Valentine. She left husband and parents on that day without saying good-bye, and has not since been seen or heard of.

THE Republicans of Alexandria raised a very fine pole last Friday evening, at the corner of Washington and Duke streets. The pole is 130 feet, long from which will be suspended a banner bearing the names of the next President and Vice-President of the United States—Hayes and Wheeler.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MINISTER. Rev. Norval Wilson, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at the residence of Jales M. Brown, near Charlestown, W. Va., recently, in the 74th year of his age. Rev. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Baltimore Conference. His health had long been feeble, and for nearly twenty years he had not been in active ministry. He often filled the office of presiding elder in Maryland and Virginia, and was known as a preacher of more than ordinary force. Rev. Dr. Alpheus Wilson, of Washington, D. C., is his eldest son.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

The kindly intentioned expressions made by correspondents though our columns and those contained in private letters are exceedingly flattering to the Editor and the publisher of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, but *they alone* will not make this or any other paper a success. Our friends will testify in no better way their appreciation of our effort to build up correct healthy public sentiment than by working for and securing an increased list of subscribers. A *very little* effort on the part of our true friends will put the permanence of this enterprise beyond question. We need at least one strong paper in this State, owned and controlled mainly or wholly by colored men, which while thoroughly and boldly a champion of the cause of the race, fails not at the same time to be a weekly Journal devoted to politics, literature, and current events.

If each subscriber will just get us one subscriber for three months on trial—and who cannot do that, we will double our circulation, and quadruple the power and influence of our paper.

Although there are now in this country any journals similarly conducted and controlled as THE ADVOCATE which independent of church denominational co-operation may be called national organs, the prospect for journalism among colored men is the more cheering, that all over the country weekly papers of a local influence are being established and in some places relatively flourishing. The colored people of New York have the *Progressive American*, now in its *sixth year*; the Kentuckians have the *American Citizen*, a sprightly weekly, well edited and with its advertising colomns apparently liberally patronized; in St. Louis they recently commenced the *Tribune*: the *Colored Radical* looms up from Leavenworth, Kansas; the *Enterprise* has been started at Indianapolis; and the *Declaration* comes forth from Cincinnatti,—even Delaware has her *Peninsula Advocate*. If these papers can exist in their respective states, why not THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in a state which has a larger colored population than that of all of the States in which these papers are issued?

We appeal to the traditional pride of Virginians to rally to the support of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, teachers and preachers especially to build up our cause. We need active agents all over the state.

Our terms are are $2.00 a year, $1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months, *payable in advance*.

Give us a *thousand* subscribers. Do this at *once* and we assure you, without going into details *a better* paper containing articles from the pens of our best writers. In the mean while due preminence will be given in our columns to the pending canvass, and our best efforts put forth for the success of HAYES AND WHEELER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, and 7 p. m.

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STEAMER EXPRESS,
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The ALEXANDRIA CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give their Eighth Annual Excursion, on Thursday, August 24th, 1876, to Glymont.

The STEAMER EXPRESS has been chartered for the occasion and will leave KING STREET WHARF at 8.30 a. m., 1.30 and 7.30 p. m., returning leave Glymont at 5.30 and 11 p. m.

Tickets, Gentleman and Lady $1., Gentleman 75c., Lady 50c., Children and Servants 25c.

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I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

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WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 26th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore....	6:25 a m	10:05 p m
" Washington..	8:20 "	11:33 "
" Alexandria...	8:50 "	12:05 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Danville.....	7:57 "	12:20 p m
" Dundee.....	8:00 "	12:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
" Danville.....	9:03 "	4:15 "
" Lynchburg...	11.40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville.	3;40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.35 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m., Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive a Strasburg at 5,00 p. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train daily, and with Express, south bound, Saturday night, and north-bound Monday morning.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Bal[illegible] a. m.

Both trains from [illegible] Chesapeake and [illegible] ter the West. [illegible] ning double dai[illegible] ton, and makes no[illegible] made between Washi[illegible] leans, being less than [illegible]

PULLMAN SLEE[illegible] change, between Bal[illegible] leans, leaving Baltimo[illegible]

Centennial Excursion [illegible] phia on sale, good for [illegible] tickets to South and W[illegible]

G. J. FORRACK[illegible]
J. M. BROADUS, G. T. A.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Gov. Porter was renominated by the Democracy of Tennessee. The platform adopted indorses the St. Louis declaration, and calls for rigid economy and opposes any increase of taxation, in view of the shrinkage of values and general impoverishment.....The Republicans of Arkansas have nominated Joseph Brooks for governor. The party now has two candidates in the field—all efforts to harmonize the factions having proved unavailing. .....At a sale of shorthorn cattle near Paris, Ky., the famous bull Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale was sold for $17,900 ..... The following nominations for Congress are announced. Third California district, Rep., Horace Davis; second district, H. F. Page. Third Vermont, Rep., George W. Hendell. Fourth Maine, Dem., J. H. Donworth. Third Virginia, Dem., John B. Kenna. Fifth Maine, Dem., W. H. McClellan. First Vermont, Rep., A. P. Childs. Third Ohio, Dem., John S. Savage. Eighth Ohio, Dem., George Arthur. Fifteenth Ohio, Dem., William W. Poston..... The Rochester free-to-all race was contested by Smuggler, Lucille Golddust, Fullerton and Bodine, and was witnessed by twelve thousand people. Smuggler won in three straight heats in 2.15¾, 2.18 and 2.19¼; Lucille taking second money.

Mr. Disraeli is about to be raised to the House of Lords with the title of Earl of Beaconsfield....Congressional nominations: Alabama, seventh district, Dem., Gen. W. H. Forney; Georgia, Savannah district, Rep., John E. Bryant; Missouri, thirteenth, Dem., A. H. Buckner; Arkansas, second, Rep., J. A. Williams; Arkansas, fourth, Rep., Samuel Murphy; Michigan, eighth, Dem., Fred. H. Potter.....Grasshoppers have appeared in large numbers in Nebraska.....President Grant addressed a message to Congress asking for authority to increase the cavalry regiments or to call for volunteers for six months to put down the Indians.....The first of a series of matches between the American yacht Madeleine and the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin, for the Queen's cup, now held by the Americans, resulted in a victory for the Madeleine by about ten minutes.....Jenkins Showell, colored, was hanged in Snow Hill, Md., for rape committed on a white woman and a colored woman.....Victor Smith quarreled with Mrs. Frank Bowman, with whom he boarded, in Rochester, N. Y., and drawing a pistol killed her by shooting through the head. He then blew out his own brains..... There will be held in the Pomological building on the Centennial grounds the following exhibitions of agricultural products: From September 4 to September 9 a display of peaches; from September 11 to September 16, Northern pomological products; September 19 to September 23, autumn vegetables; September 25 to September 30, cereals; October 2 to October 7, potatoes and feeding roots; October 17 to October 21, autumn butter and cheese; October 23 to November 1, nuts; and from October 21 to November 1, autumn honey and wax.

Sixteen thousand government troops were defeated by insurgents in the interior of Mexico.....A week's sale of shornhorn cattle at Paris, Ky., realized $154,000.....Part of an oil train was burned near Roselle, New Jersey, causing a loss of $75,000.....The second race of the series between the Countess of Dufferin and the Madeleine, resulted in a victory for the latter by half an hour. The cup thus remains in American hands for another season. The old champion yacht America accompanied the two racing vessels over the course, and succeeded in beating the Countess by nineteen minutes..... A drummer for Morgan & Hendley, Philadelphia jewelers, had a case containing $20,000 worth of samples stolen from the baggage-room of Hayne's hotel, Springfield, Mass..... O'Leary's walk against time in New York was eminently successful, he having succeeded in accomplishing five hundred miles in six days, with half an hour to spare.

The south pass of the Mississippi now shows twenty-one feet of water, and the engineers of the undertaking are jubilant.....Columbia, Central America, is in a ferment of insurrection. Numbers of people have been killed.... The Turkish town of Brisanski has been captured by the Servians.....A French chapel at Ning-Kooe-Foo, China, was attacked by natives, who killed the priest and several of the congregation.....In an affray at Bell's Station, Tenn., growing out of political differences, one man was killed and nine wounded..... The wife of P. S. Osborn, of Palmyra, Me., while insane, drowned herself and daughter, seven years old, in a pond.

A nine-year-old daughter of a man named Bower was foully murdered and outraged by some unknown party near Hempstead, L. I. Her remains were found in a piece of woods, and showed signs of a terrific struggle for life. .....During an altercation between Patrick Monahan and his stepson, James Mulheam, aged seventeen years, in New York, the boy fatally stabbed the old man .....Rev. Edward P. Smith, president of Howard university and ex-commissioner of Indian affairs, died on the Guinea coast of Africa in June.....The New Jersey rubber works at New Brunswick, N. J., were burned, causing a loss of $350,000, and throwing three hundred persons out of work.

The South Carolina Democrats have nominated Gen. Wade Hampton for governor..... Some scoundrels removed a rail from the track of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad near Northeast, and the engine, tender, two baggage and four passenger coaches of a midnight train were thrown down an embankment and wrecked. No one was killed outright, miraculously, and but two persons were seriously injured, both of whom subsequently died. The switch near by was also found misplaced. The object of the dastards was undoubtedly the robbery of the express safe, which contained $200,000. It was the second attempt of the kind within two weeks.....The following Congressional nominations are announced: Kentucky; eighth district, Milton J. Durham, Dem.; Ohio, sixth, ex-Gov. J. D Cox, Rep.; Vermont, second, D. C. Dennison, Rep.; Ohio, tenth, Charles Foster, Rep.; Indiana, [illegible] Mr. Hoges, greenback; Michigan, [illegible].....The principal [illegible] N. Y., was de- [illegible]er Cameron [illegible]ention to [illegible]nited States [illegible]the tenth of An- [illegible]red that the exercise [illegible]n some of the States, [illegible]s of all good citizens [illegible]d and controlled by [illegible] and violence, so that in [illegible]s of the amendment to th Constitution known as Article Fifteenth is defeated, and adds the following order to Gen. Sherman, commanding the United States army: The President directs that, in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not now engaged in subduing the savages on the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the Fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign and effectual punishment upon all persons who shall attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, as provided by the law of the United States, and to have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given to you from time to time, after consultation with the law officers of the government.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill establishing post routes throughout the country. Mr. Hamlin offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, in addition to the sum appropriated for inland service by railroad, provided that the postmaster-general shall only apply this sum as far as it is possible to do so, to the fast mail trains on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads between New York and Chicago, and over the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections between New York and St. Louis, New York and Chicago, and New York and Cincinnati.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, submitted an amendment as an additional section to the bill, to restore the franking privilege, reported by him from the committee on post-offices and post roads on the twenty-fifth of May last. [It provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, letters, packages, or other matter relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States; and also that senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail, free of postage, letters and documents.]

The amendment of Mr. Paddock restoring the privilege was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 15—as follows [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, and Independents in SMALL CAPS]:

YEAS—Allison, Burnside, Christiancy, *Cooper*, Cragin, *Davis*, Dawes, *Dennis*, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, *Gordon*, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, *Kelly, Key, Maxey, Merrimon*, Mitchell, *Norwood*, Paddock, Patterson, *Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury*, Spencer, *Stevenson, Wallace*, West, *Withers*—30.

NAYS—Anthony, *Bogy*, BOOTH, Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, *Cockrell*, Ferry, Hamlin, *Kernan*, Logan, *McCreery, McDonald*, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby—15.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, after which it was read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 18.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and it was read and agreed to.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, called up the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. After some discussion the report of the committee was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Senate bill appropriating $800,000 to pay judgments of the court of claims. Passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to take up the proposed constitutional amendments prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian schools. Agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 13.

The bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was, after considerable discussion, read a third time and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 12.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the report of the conference committee on the bill to regulate the distribution of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors who were disabled in the late war for the Union. The report was agreed to.

The debate on the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money for the support of sectarian schools, was continued, and after considerable discussion the resolution was defeated—yeas, 28; nays, 16; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative, as required by the Constitution. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bunce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Ogiesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh and West—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph and Stevenson—16.

Messrs. Barnum, Withers, Whyte, Saulsbury, Wallace, Bayard and Dennis, who would have voted against it, were paired with Messrs. Dawes, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Cameron (Pa.), Robertson, Windom and Wright, who would have voted for it; and Mr. Ransom, who would have voted against it, was paired with Messrs. Howe and Ingalls, who would have voted for it, he having two of the affirmative side to pair with him to make the pair even where a two-thirds vote was required.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the report of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities. He submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, authorizing the President to increase such companies of cavalry regiments as he may think proper to one hundred men each, providing that the total number of men enlisted shall not exceed 2,500, and appropriating $1,634,700 to pay the expense of such increase. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 11—and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning, without his approval, the Senate bill to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri bands of Indians, and the Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. Also, another message from the President, stating that he was convinced, after further examination, that his message returning the bill without his signature was premature, and requested that the bill might be returned to him for his signature.

A motion to refer the message was rejected, and the question being on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Conkling called up the Senate bill to amend section 3,012 of the revised statutes of the United States, so as to allow repayment by the secretary of the treasury of tonnage tax where it was exacted in contravention of existing treaty stipulations. Passed.

Messrs. Windom and McCreery were appointed a committee to join with the committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President and notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn. Mr. Windom, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had discharged that duty, and the President replied that he had no further communication to make to Congress, and Mr. Ferry, the presiding officer, announced the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, called up the Senate bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to carry the mails on its new iron steamships. After some discussion as to whether the bill was sufficiently guarded to exclude the idea of recognizing the claim for extra subsidy, the bill was passed with an amendment striking out the words "except such as may lawfully exist under the law of the seventeenth of February, 1865."

Mr. Bagby (Ind.), of Illinois, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Capt. Yates of the Seventh cavalry, killed with Custer. Passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion thereon. He explained that after contesting and examining paragraph after paragraph, the committee had come to an agreement on all matters except the salary of the President and the salaries of the members of Congress. The House conferees were unwilling to yield to either, and the Senate managers had declared their fixed intention not to yield. It had been therefore agreed that these questions of salaries should be submitted to the two Houses.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Senate has refused to yield to the existing conferences between the two Houses on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which difficulties relate to salaries of members of Congress and to the President; and

Whereas, We are apprised that any further conference of the subject will be useless, and can make no change in the determination on the part of the Senate; therefore

Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the House be and they are hereby instructed to recede from such points of disagreement.

The resolution was agreed to, and the same conference committee was reappointed.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the Fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the rights of suffrage, should meet with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that if any case which has heretofore occurred or may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment, or one demanding the punishment of death. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 174 yeas to two nays.

On motion of Mr. Banning (Ind), of Ohio, the Senate bill repealing so much of the Army Appropriation bill as limits the number of Indian scouts to 300, and continuing in force the statute which authorizes the employment of 1,000 scouts, was taken from the table, and after explanation by him, passed.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, submitted the report of the committee on foreign affairs in regard to the Venezuelan claims, together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to withhold further demands upon the government of Venezuela on account of the awards of the mixed commission under the convention of April 25, 1866, until the fourth of March, 1877, and the secretary of State is authorized and directed to suspend all further payments to holders of certificates awarded by said mixed commission until said time, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

After discussion, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, made a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. He explained that the material point of difference between the two Houses had been the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War department. The House had three times indicated its purpose to have such transfer, and had passed a special bill for that transfer, which had been sent to the Senate on the twenty-fifth of April last, and had ever since remained unacted on in that body. The time had come when one House or the other must yield in that particular. The bill as originally passed by the House appropriated $3,989,602. The Senate had increased it—by restoring the provision for the Indian bureau—to $4,958,361. As agreed on in conference it appropriated $4,670,117, which was a saving over last year of $690,487. The report was agreed to.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House a message from the President, with communications from the secretary of war, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, recommending an increase of the cavalry force of the army by 2,500 men, or authority to call out five regiments of volunteer cavalry of 1,000 men each. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to an agreement thereon. The House conferees had yielded to the Senate in regard to the salaries fixed by law, and after consultation had allowed a certain number of diplomats to be withdrawn. Twenty-two consuls have also been withdrawn. The bill as it now stands saves $208,000 from the appropriations of last year. The committee had also agreed to increase the salary of those who are to be withdrawn until they receive notice of their discharge. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Rusk (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the conference committee on the bill to regulate the distribution of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference, made a report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, desired to have a separate vote on the amendments in regard to salary, but was informed by the Speaker *pro tem.* that the conference report must be acted on as a whole. The report was agreed to without discussion or division.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, submitted the report of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to without discussion.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the River and Harbor bill, stating that if it had been compulsory to expend the money therein appropriated, he would have vetoed it, but as it was not he would take care that no public money should be expended on useless works, or upon any that were not clearly national. The message created quite a sensation, and after an excited discussion, was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Banning (Dem.), of Ohio, made a conference report on the bill to increase the cavalry force for service in the Sioux war, and proceeded to explain it. The House receded from its proposition to authorize the raising of 5,000 volunteer cavalry, and accepts the proposition to increase the regular cavalry force operating against the Sioux by 2,500 men. The report was agreed to—yeas, 107; nays, 39.

On motion of Mr. Crounse (Rep.), of Nebraska, the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri Indians, and the Sac and Fox Indians, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, was taken up and passed by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

The Speaker *pro tem.* announced that the hour for final adjournment had arrived, and thanking the House for its courtesy, the first session of the House of the Forty-fourth Congress stood adjourned without day.

A Guernsey bull, on his way home from an English fair, where he had taken a first prize, gored his owner to death.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ring worms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and backachy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally. *

Debility and Nervous Headache.

Chronic, sick or nervous headache is generally dependent on, or accompanied by, impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centers vitiated. The Peruvian Syrup, by reinvigorating the digestive powers, lays the ax at the root of the tree; the brain is duly nourished, the nervous symptoms cease, and the headache disappears. *

Simple and inexpensive as it is, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP is a most efficient remedy for certain obnoxious diseases, to be cured of which those afflicted with them often spend thousands of dollars to no purpose. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is the best and safest. *

Edward Bayer, Esq., of Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well. *

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale. *

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¾	10
Common to Good Texans	06	06¾
Milch Cows	35 00	70 00
Hogs—Live	—	—
Dressed	06	08¾
Sheep	04¾	06¾
Lambs	08	10
Cotton—Middling	12¾	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 15	5 55
State Extra	5 25	5 60
Wheat—Red Western	1 02	1 10¾
No. 2 Spring	85	1 01
Rye—State	88	88
Barley—State	—	—
Barley—Malt	1 35	1 37½
Oats—Mixed Western	43	45
Corn—Mixed Western	85	86¾
Hay, per cwt	80	95
Straw, per cwt	45	90
Hops—75's—10 @17	Olds	06
Pork—Mess	18 27	18 15¾
Lard	10¾	10
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	14 00	18 00¾
" No. 2, new	8 00	10 40
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	18	21
Petroleum—Crude	10¾	13¾ Refined, 18¾
Wool—California Fleece	16	28
Texas "	14	25
Australian "	35	40
Butter—State	30	34¾
Western Dairy	23	24¾
Western Yellow	18	22
Western Ordinary	12	18
Cheese—State Factory	08	09
State Skimmed	03	05
Western	03	08¾
Eggs—State	15	16¾

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 19	1 20
Corn—Mixed	49	49¾
Oats	31	33
Rye	70	70
Barley	—	—

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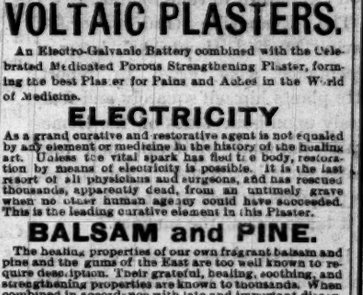

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